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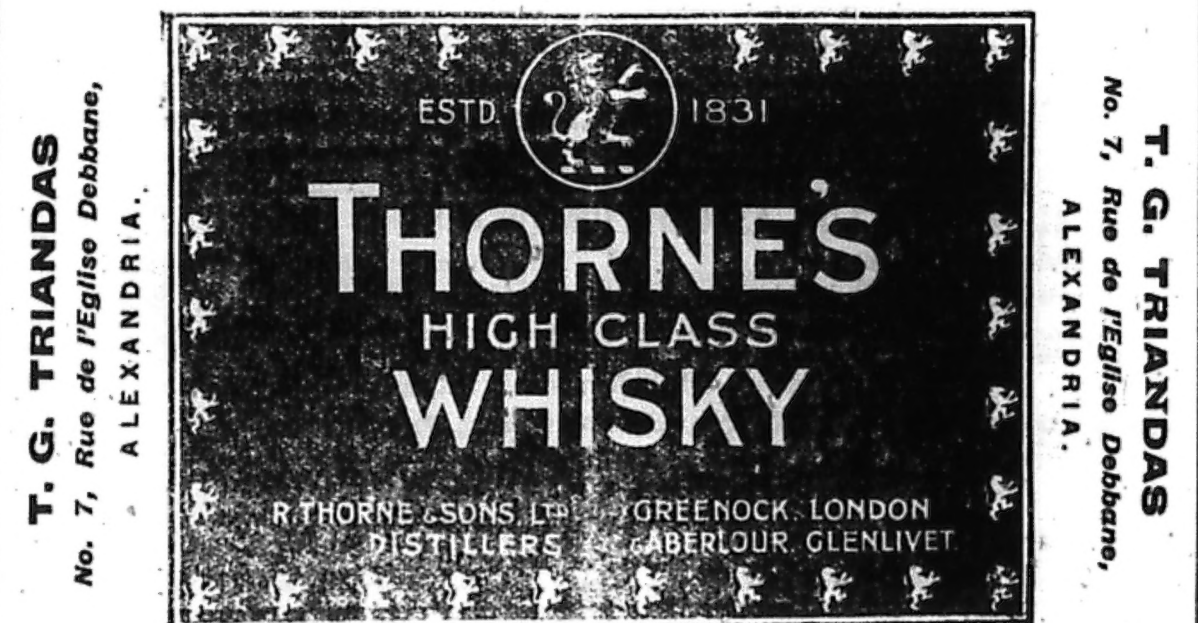
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WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1907.

LORD CROMER'S RETURN.

(The "Times," Monday, May 13.)

The man who has made modern Egypt comes home to-day to rest after his life's work. On his arrival in London, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and other persons of high station in the Service of the State will be in waiting to meet Lord Cromer, and he will drive straight to Buckingham Palace to be received in audience by the King. It is with such tokens of honour that the Sovereign and the Government welcome home the man who has upheld and increased the fame of England for those qualities that she prizes most. They will but express the mind of the British people, who, in all ranks and in all conditions, look with thankful pride on the great work that their countryman has done. It is our privilege amongst the nations to breed men of Lord Cromer's stamp and to give them careers for which they are fit. Laureled soldiers and triumphant statesmen make their entry into other capitals, but the men who have built up Empire by the arts of peace come back to London alone. From our shores only go forth the great administrators, who with a wisdom and a courage unrivalled since Rome sent her proconsuls to the banks of the Orontes and of the Rhine mould the destinies of alien millions on the ideals of our race. With the same wisdom and the same courage, but with a sense infinitely deeper of the responsibilities they bear, they labour at the same Imperial task. They bring justice and righteousness to the dark places of the earth; they strike down oppression, and corruption withers before them; they lift the yoke from the necks of the lowly; they wrestle with famine and pestilence and ignorance; they "make a way in the wilderness, and rivers in the desert."

The work is not grateful to the lower sorts of able men; it is not showy; it is often unappreciated; it is sometimes traduced; it seldom bears its full fruits in the lifetime of the worker. Though the rich harvests which Egypt has gathered and is gathering from the seed sown by Lord Cromer are as nothing to those which it promises to yield hereafter, he is singularly happy in that the return has been so abundant in his day. He has had the rare good fortune—the supreme reward to men of his temperament—of carrying out, as completely as is possible in politics, the task he had set himself to do. His success is, no doubt, due to many causes, but foremost amongst them has been his characteristic resolution to make the regeneration of Egypt the business of his life. It was a bold resolution when he took it, and we can well believe that it was not taken without hesitation; but, being taken, Lord Cromer never swerved from it. He had put his hand to the plough; he has not looked back. He had taken Egypt for better or worse; he has cleaved to her. He has never thought of making his work, as men of ambitions less pure and less virile often do, a stepping-stone to promotion in some other field. That is an infirmity which has marred many a career that might have been great, and many a character with fine qualities and noble instincts. Lord Cromer has given his whole self to his work, and therefore his work is good.

How good it is we can roughly measure by comparing the state of Egypt in 1883 with the state of Egypt to-day. In doing it Lord Cromer has had many able helpers, as he has himself often gratefully acknowledged; but from first to last it bears the unmistakable impress of his mind. It is said that, within ten days after he went to Cairo, in 1877, as Com-

missioner of the Debt, the Khedive Ismail declared that this was a man who could rule Egypt. When he returned from India as Agent and Consul-General, dissolution seemed to hang over the State and over society. Lord Dufferin had drawn up his famous report. He was statesman enough to see the true remedy for the ills of Egypt. He sighed for the "masterful hand of a Resident," and then, in pursuance of his instructions, he proceeded to prescribe for her "institutions" which could not work. The annihilation of Hick's army and the insurrection of the Sudan soon put the continuance of the British occupation outside the field of discussion for practical men. In the events which followed, the foresight and the cool judgment of the Consul-General were clearly shown. He was opposed to the despatch of Gordon, and he insisted upon the evacuation of the Sudan. It needed no small courage to defend a course so unpopular, and no small self-confidence to support it against the views both of soldiers and of civilians. But Sir Evelyn Baring was clear that it was the right course, and, indeed, the only practical course. The consideration which determined him was, characteristically, the consideration of finance. The Sudan could not be reconquered without a great expenditure. Egypt could not provide the necessary funds, and England would not. The frontier could be held without ruinous military charges, the Khalifa and Mahdism might be left to the intestine discord which dogs such movements, there was no present danger to the Sudan from any European Power, and, did such danger arise, we should be ready to strike first. Within six months after Sir Evelyn had taken up his appointment there was a visible change for the better in the internal situation, but the whole position remained overshadowed by the insistent claims of the foreign bondholders and the political schemes and aspirations that were based upon them. Lord Cromer was always just to those desires, to the policy they inspired, and to the agents who sought to carry it out. He was determined to defeat all three, and he did defeat them; but he has told us himself that one of the two chief objects which he set before him when he became responsible for Egyptian affairs was the renewal of a good understanding with France. France hampered him and headed him off in countless ways. She had a terrible grip upon the finances, upon which all progress and even salvation depended, and she had other holds as well. She used her advantages to the full, and deferred for weary years many a boon which the Consul-General was longing to bestow upon the Egyptians. But he bore no malice. He was big enough to be able to survey her efforts "objectively," as the Germans say, and to feel a certain sympathy with her. He was on good terms with all that was best in the French colony, and he knew how to excuse to his own countrymen the obstructive zeal of the French agents, on the ground that they were egged on by others. But, until full payment of the coupons was resumed, in 1887, he must have felt that his hopes rested on very insecure foundations. A bad Nile, extraordinary military operations on the frontier, an accident, in short, might have overturned the whole laborious structure and dashed all the bold projects of the builder, by bringing back the deadening hand of international intervention.

The first condition of success was that everybody in Egypt and all Powers out of it, should know that we meant to stay there until, in our own judgment, our work was done. Unfortunately, we were constantly taking steps or using words which effectually shook the faith of the Egyptians in our determination. There was 'the Northbrook' mission; there was the Drummond-Wolf mission, which, but for the action of others, might have had the most disastrous results for Egypt and for us. The Consul-General held his peace and worked on. The people saw what we were doing and began to think that we should not abandon the work. The irrigation engineers were busy, and gradually the water brought wealth and plenty from the soil. With the rout of the victor of Shekan and Khartoum at Toski in August, 1889, the spectre of a Dervish invasion was finally laid. It became possible to lighten the burden of the taxpayer, the revenue steadily expanded, and at last there was a substantial surplus available for reforms. The Consul-General had still a lonely furrow to plough, but it was manifest to all that his past labours had not been barren. The advance into the Sudan in 1896-98 and the destruction of the Dervish power fulfilled the programme which he had sketched when he advocated withdrawal. The reforms were carried out at a rate and on a scale rarely, if ever, paralleled in any country. They have touched almost every part of the moral and material life of the people, and wherever they have touched it they have quickened it and informed it. In less than twenty-five years Egypt, under the guiding hand of Lord Cromer, has risen from bankruptcy and abject misery to her present state of opulence and credit. Never in all her long and varied annals have the masses of her people enjoyed as they now enjoy the blessings of a just, an orderly, and an enlightened rule. That rule is the creation of Lord Cromer. We see the work, we know something of the dangers and of the difficulties which compassed it, about, and something of the labours by which it has been accomplished. What we do not know is the doubts, the cares, and the anxieties which must have haunted, through long months at a time, the man who has done it. They are his secret, but we are sure that they have visited him, as they must visit all who bear the burdens he has borne. To-day he comes back amongst us to live with his own people, conscious that he has earned their gratitude and their admiration; conscious, too, that his name will go down for ever as one of the greatest and most successful of the long line of illustrious rulers whom England has sent forth to make her sway a symbol of justice and of enlightenment to the ends of the world.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Brindisi Mail.

The mail from Europe via Brindisi and Port Said will be distributed at the G.P.O., Alexandria, at half past four this afternoon.

Cairo Exchange Limited.

Mr. Percy Stout, telegraphing from Cairo, informs us that at 10 o'clock this morning only forty thousand shares in the Cairo Exchange Limited still remained to be subscribed for.

Public Works Ministry.

Aly el Sahry, engineer, has had his salary increased from £300 to £350. The following persons have also received an augmentation of pay: Ibrahim el Chahab, from £240 to £300; Hussein el Helmy, from £180 to £240; Ibrahim el Adham, from £180 to £240.

Maltese Philharmonic Society.

The annual general meeting of the Alexandrian Maltese Philharmonic Society, "Valletta," will be held on Friday next, the 24th inst., at the headquarters of the Society in the First Khedive-street, number 83. The proceedings will begin at 7 p.m.

Italian Agency.

On the occasion of the Italian fête "Statuto," the Italian diplomatic agency and the Italian Consulate General will fly their flags on Sunday the 2nd prox. The Italian Diplomatic agent at Cairo and the Maquis di Soragna, Consul General at Alexandria, will hold receptions.

Tramway Breakdown.

Great inconvenience was caused in Cairo yesterday morning between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock to passengers on the electric trams all over the town when the electric current suddenly failed. People living at Shonbra, Abbassieli and the outlying parts of the Capital generally, and who are so dependent on the trams to bring them to their places of business, found this means of conveyance completely interrupted and were obliged to walk into the city.

The Plague.

During the week ending 20th inst., 67 new cases of plague have been reported in Egypt. From the 1st January to the 20th inst. this year, 731 cases have been treated, as against 316 during the corresponding period of last year. In the last 24 hours the following fresh cases have been brought in: A Greek, admitted to the hospital at Alexandria, 3 cases at Beni-Mazar, 1 admission, 1 death, and 1 case reported cured at Smallout, 1 at Mellawi, 1 fresh case and 1 death in hospital at Abnoub. A death out of hospital has occurred at the last named place 73 patients are still under treatment.

Soldiers Club, Cairo.

It is proposed to hold two billiard tournaments in this Club. One open to warrant and effective non-commissioned officers of any one Unit, Honorary Members and Egyptian State Railway Institute. Teams of Four. Entrance fee 20 P.T. per team. 1st Prize Silver Cup, value £5; 2nd Prize Value of entrance fees. Lance-Corporals and Privates. Teams of four from any Unit. Entrance fee 20 P.T. per team. 1st Prize value £5; 2nd Prize value of entrance fees. A billiard championship match one, value £1 is will be presented to the maker of the highest break in the Competitions. A unit can enter any number of teams. Entrance fees to be paid to the manager before Saturday, 25th inst.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE.

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie).

Le marché est toujours mauvais. Les acheteurs ne manquent pas, mais ils attendent la fin de la baisse pour s'engager. La National Bank, qui était jusqu'ici une des valeurs les plus soutenues, continue à dégringoler, elle perd aujourd'hui 13,16 de livre à 24 15/16, l'Agricole se maintient à 8 1/4, 5/16. La Duira Sanieh et la Salt and Soda sont négligées à 15 livres et 18 shillings respectivement.

La Banque d'Athènes s'alourdit à 125 vendeurs. Le Crédit Franco-Egyptien retrograde à 5 1/8 en perte de 1/18 tandis que l'Union Foncière remonte à 5 1/8. En perte de 4 francs l'Obligation ancienne Crédit Foncier Egyptien à 320.

La section égyptienne à Londres et à Paris avait fait preuve, il y a quelque temps, d'une certaine animation, mais les cours raffermiss n'ont pu se maintenir en face le flot d'ordres de ventes venues d'ici. Aujourd'hui les dépêches nous signalent une forte baisse générale.

Cet après-midi, aura lieu au Caire l'assemblée générale ordinaire des actionnaires de la G. Nungovich Hotels Cy. Il sera proposé un dividende de £st. 1 1/2 par action soit 26, 66 % ce qui constitue un résultat splendide.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Moss liner Tabor sailed from Malta yesterday evening for Tripoli (Barbary) and is due here on Sunday with passengers, mails and general cargo.

The S.S. Benedick, with coals and a general cargo, is due at Alexandria on or about the 23rd inst.

The S.S. Trojan Prince, with passengers and general cargo, left London on the 20th inst. and is due to arrive at Alexandria on or about the 5th June.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

NEED OF COOPERATION.

CAUSES AND REMEDIES.

The situation shows few signs of amelioration, but every fresh fall makes it more and more evident that co-operation is the only method of getting out of the financial slough of despond in which the Bourses of Alexandria and Cairo are now wallowing. We are now reaching a stage where the necessity for united action is obvious. If the banks generally were to come to an agreement among themselves not to press their clients to liquidate their shares at the present juncture, the existing tension would be lessened. There is no need for banks to allow their clients to increase their position at the present time and there is very little likelihood that their clients would wish to do so. But if they agreed to allow their clients to remain in the present position, the situation would be relieved to a certain extent. If at the same time a syndicate were formed to buy up the good securities now being continually offered on the market, this factor together with the line of policy followed by the banks would materially assist the position.

Mr. Adolphe Cattani, President of the Cairo Bourse, is arriving at Alexandria this afternoon in order to confer with Mr. Clement Soares, the President of the Alexandria Bourse, on the measures to be taken to cope with the crisis.

The Alexandria Agents de Change have sent the following letter, to which their signatures are appended to the Alexandria Stock and Sharebrokers Association:

"Les soussignés ont l'honneur de vous exposer qu'étant donné la situation difficile dans laquelle se trouve le marché d'Alexandrie, par suite du manque d'appui des Banques, ils sont davis, sans votre autorisation, de déléguer deux de leurs collègues, pour agir conjointement avec votre honorable Comité afin de tenter une suprême démarche auprès des Banques et les convaincre à venir au secours de la place."

"Les soussignés font en outre ressortir à votre honorable Comité que les nombreuses échéances de terrains qui auront lieu en juin et juillet prochains occasionneront une telle affluence d'offres de vente de titres qu'ils craignent que la crise actuelle, de passage qu'elle est, ne devienne définitive et occasionne de plus sérieuses pertes et n'ébranle le crédit de l'Egypte à l'étranger."

The general meeting of the Alexandria Stock and Share Brokers Association, which was to meet yesterday afternoon, did not arrive at any decision owing to the want of a quorum. The meeting was postponed to Tuesday next, the 28th inst., when, however few members be present, a decision will be arrived at. The meeting will deal with the regulations and re-establishment of the "marchés à terme," which is of vital interest to the Bourse. Some disciplinary measures will be drawn up against members who commit any infractions of the new rules.

Yesterday in London National Bank shares touched 213. This is the lowest price they have been dealt in for two years.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Sir.—A propos of the remarks in your issue of yesterday on the prosperous condition of the country as reflected in the returns of railways and markets, I venture to suggest that the financial rot which has run for some time, might possibly be stayed if the directors of companies whose articles of association permit purchases of shares in other companies were to agree to use their cash balances to this end. I would further suggest even the suspension of dividends for the purchase of depreciated shares in land and industrial companies.

Agricultural land shows no depreciation in value and yet companies owning land purchased below current rates show a discount of, in some instances, nearly 50%.

Q. E. A.

Alexandria, May 22.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Sir.—Some ridiculous panaceas have been of late suggested in the local Press for relieving the acute financial crisis, which prevails on the Bourses of Alexandria and Cairo. What can the banks do at the present time any more than the Government? Are the banks and the Government to come forward and to bolster up the situation? The Government can do nothing at all in spite of the persons who declare that it ought to do "something." The banks can only come to the rescue up to a certain point. They cannot use all their available capital for advances against shares, as they are forced to have sufficient funds at hand for legitimate discounts and to work in exchange et cetera, which is a very remunerative part of their business, especially during the movement of the cotton crop. The large export houses give a very appreciative profit to the banks by the sale of their exchange during this period and the banks are not justified in advancing in favour of one demand to the detriment of another.

The last cry is that the Government should help the speculators out of their present troubles. But the Government is helpless in such a situation as that which now exists. Is the Government to turn speculator and advance against securities?

The Government ought never to speculate, although I must confess, it did so a short time ago when it bought consols at a high price compared with the present quotations.

The fact of the matter is that the entire fault lies with the Brokers Associations of

Alexandria and Cairo, who have allowed the indiscriminate speculation, which has brought on the existing crisis. On the whole the lesson we are now learning will be beneficial.

It was most fortunate for Egypt that the slump took place so soon. Had it not begun in February we would have seen hosts of new companies floated. Their shares would at once gone up to a premium and the slump that was bound to come would have been far more disastrous than that which is now raging. A fool and his money are soon parted and the Egyptian public ought to be grateful to the unscrupulous company promoters for having impressed this useful proverb on their memories.

I am, Sir,

Your Truly
A BUSINESS MAN.

Cairo, 21st May.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Sir.—When did the financial crisis which is now harassing so many people in Egypt, in spite of the fact that the prosperity of the country is ever advancing, begin? What was the first Bourse panic of 1907? Are not the words of the Cairo correspondent of the "Globe," written to that paper on March 16, somewhat significant?

"On the rumour being spread abroad that if the motions of the General Assembly were countenanced either by the British or the Egyptian Government Lord Cromer had determined to resign, one of the most alarming of eulogues générales took place in the Egyptian stock and share market on Thursday and Friday. Both in Cairo and Alexandria the market was in a state of fright and completely demoralised. Securities dropped whole points, and the first reaction ever experienced since Egypt's advance to prosperity began, left a state of nervous unequity behind. Matters now look righted again, but it is probable that the country will not easily forget the experience."

No one can offer a sound and practical reason for the unwarranted state of the Bourse to-day. Is it not possible that by this first and supremely foolish panic the mischief has been done? However baseless the grounds of a panic may be recovery is difficult. Is it not possible that owing to the recurrence of disturbing rumours, and the unchecked and mischievous tirades of a spurious Nationalist party, the investing and speculating public has lost confidence?

No one would for a moment suggest that the prosperity of the country is exaggerated, nor would any reasonable person be seriously disturbed by the mischief which the laxity of the Bourse regulations permits the "Bourse babies" to do. Those companies which are fundamentally solid, and there must be many of them can surely be distinguished from those whose prospects are doubtful. Why then should the former be so seriously affected? Should the reason of the serious decline be political, as I am inclined to believe it to be, restoration of confidence should easily follow.

We have, of late, been frequently assured that the British policy of to-day is the same as that of yesterday, that the rule of Lord Cromer will be unaltered, and that there is, at present, no possible chance of Great Britain ceasing to occupy the country as nominal adviser and virtual sovereign. Nevertheless, thanks to the misplaced interest of Mr. Robertson, M.P., and company, and the generally recognised weakness of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, there is a certain evidence of fear that more power will be given to the natives than they can justifiably claim. No person of sound mind would regard seriously the violent, indeed hysterical, articles appearing in Mustapha Kamel's three newspapers, but when such a man is supported by a Member of Parliament, there are probably not a few at home who believe in some of the facts stated in his paper and put down the tone of the articles to the fertile imagination of the semi-Europeanised Oriental mind. Is it not probable, therefore, that there is a certain lack of confidence in Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's Ministry?

No one will doubt the qualification of Sir Edward Grey to conduct foreign affairs with every success, but if there is no confidence in the Prime Minister, there can be but little in the Cabinet. Yet, people in this country should be able to follow the trend of affairs, as far as Egypt is concerned, with great ease. Lord Cromer's reception on his arrival at London proved beyond denial that his policy had been the right one and would be followed by Sir Eldon Gorst. Europeans in Egypt should also realise that, from the mere fact that he is allowed to continue, Mustapha Kamel's articles regarded by those in authority as insignificant as the fretful wailings of a wilful infant. Let the investor, therefore, rest assured that politically he has nothing to fear in this country.

Apologising for making so heavy a demand on your valuable space, I remain, Sir,
Yours truly,
RATIONAL.

Alexandria, May 21, 1907.

HASHISH AT SUEZ.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Suez, Tuesday.
A very clever seizure of 82 1/2 kilos of hashish was effected this forenoon in the Suez Customs under the following circumstances: A local shopkeeper, acting on behalf of an Alexandria merchant, received from him a bill of lading with instructions to clear for him a second-hand alcohol machine arrived from Trieste by the S.S. Africa. However, on passing through the Customs formalities for clearance, suspicion was aroused, and the Customs decided to have the machine in question taken to pieces in order to examine the parts, and eventually an opening was discovered on the iron stand, and on examining it the booty was discovered, the value of which is estimated to be L.E. 805.

IRISH COUNCIL BILL.

REJECTION BY CONVENTION.

LIBERAL NEWSPAPERS' CHAGRIN.

(Gazette's Special Service.)

LONDON, Wednesday,

The Irish National Convention held at Dublin has, under the lead of Mr. Redmond, unanimously rejected the Irish Council Bill formulated by Mr. Birrell, and it is now expected that the Bill will be dropped by the Government. The Liberal Press express great chagrin at the scornful rejection of a measure which one journal describes as "sealing the fate of devolution."

THE LATE SYDNEY CARVER.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Yesterday afternoon a service in memory of the late Sydney Henton Carver was held at St. Mark's Church, Alexandria, the Rev. Canon Ward, assisted by the Rev. E. Blyth, officiating. The church was crowded by those who wished to offer their last respects to one who was held in the highest esteem in this town by all communities, and whose good deeds will long be cherished in the memories of the many to whom he extended kindly advice and help in their times of troubles.

The Service, which was fully choral, was taken from "The Order for the Burial of the Dead," and began with the Dead March from "Saul," played by Mr. Heaton. After the Opening Sentences and Psalm XC had been sung, the Lesson was read by the Rev. E. Blyth, and the choir and congregation then sang "Now the labourer's task is o'er." Merbecke's Anthem "I heard a voice" was sung by the choir, and before the Benediction was pronounced by Canon Ward, the beautiful hymn "Part in peace: Christ's life was peace" was sung kneeling.

The whole service was most impressive and devotional, and totally devoid of any attempt at outward display. Much credit and gratitude are due to the choir, who, at a few hours' notice, rendered a service, the music of which was quite unknown to them.

ST. MARK'S, ALEXANDRIA.

For Whit-Sunday Festival the Church was tastefully decorated with most beautiful flowers and plants. Among those who kindly sent us flowers or plants were Misses Borton, Crafton, Foster, Hopkinson, Pictor, Preston, W. T. Smith, and Misses Bathelet and Coates, and Messrs. Ebell and Cornish. The decorators were Mrs. Eyre, Roberts, Ward, and Misses Barwell, Coates, Gibbons, Morrison, Roberts, Spurgeon. The musical part of the services must have cost the choir many an hour of hard work at practice and rehearsal before such a degree of efficiency could be reached. We would specially note the rendering of the somewhat difficult anthem—"Source of all light" (Hauptmann). The voices were well together, and the parts were excellently sustained. The collections were for the organist and choir-master and amounted to P.T. 2131.4. The Chaplain was assisted by the Rev. A. Shaw, M.A., a C.M.S. Missionary from the Southern Sudan.

COMPANY LOAN REFORM.

The Bill for the amendment of the Companies Acts is dealt with in the "Financial and Commercial Supplement" of the "Times" in an article, half-serious, half-cynical, which concludes by saying that "without the stupid public and its hurry to grow rich without toiling or spinning most of the worst features of the City life could not exist." There is a great deal more to the same effect, including a demand to be extremely careful about "the nerves of the honest director." The "Morning Post" comments thus on the article: "To a certain extent this is all very well, but as an argument against the provision of proper machinery for the carrying out of the Companies Acts already in existence it seems to us something worse than futile. To take a rough illustration from everyday life it is generally admitted that the habit of the fair sex in carrying their valuables in a purse or satchel is a strong incentive to the predatory instincts of the footpads, who have no longer to pick pockets. But we have never seen it suggested that the ladies should not have the protection of the police in these circumstances, and although the public generally may be very foolish in their investments and speculation we cannot see why they should not receive the same protection from dishonesty on the part of the promoters and directors as the victim of the footpad receives from the police. That there is gross dishonesty, apart from culpable stupidity, is unquestionable and what is really wanted is a sort of police system to protect the unwary or innocent investor. The average honest member of the public does not object to the policeman because he is always on the look-out for the wrongdoer, and there is no more reason why the honest director should object to the other specimens of his class being more sharply looked after."

BRITISH RIFLE CLUB (ALEX.)

Members are informed that, by permission of the military authorities, the club will practice on the range at Mustapha on Wednesday next, 29th inst., commencing at 2.30 p.m.

THE YEMEN INSURRECTION.

NO SIGNS OF PEACE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Aden, May 15.

The advent of the Sultan's peace commission to the Yemen has so far been as fruitless as former attempts to negotiate with the Imam, who still continues to conduct his guerilla warfare by unexpected swoops upon Turkish districts. It is said, however, that the Imam has been urged by the Porte to remain solely on the defensive, and that he is inclined to fall in with the Ottoman powers to this extent.

According to the latest reports to hand the rebels recently captured Tawaila, a small small Turkish district near Koaaban, but after holding it for a while and destroying several houses, they were dislodged by the Turkish forces.

Though no longer raided by the Imam's followers, Al Haima is still in a state of disturbance, for the inhabitants need no incitement to become rebellious and are afforded great trouble by their rulers. It is reported that Al Orr, a coffee-growing district of Al Haima has been destroyed and that several villages have met with the same fate. It is also said that the Turkish troops have captured and sent to Sana more than a hundred rebels of this district.

The meetings of the Ottoman troops at Hamdan and Khodan, which I reported in my last letter, resulted in heavy losses on both sides, and though Khoralan has been restored to quiet it is almost deserted.

On its arrival the peace commission endeavoured to intimidate the rebels by circulating a report that thirty battalions of Turkish troops were on their way to the Yemen to quell the rebellion, should negotiations prove fruitless.

This season the Yemen has been blessed with copious falls of rain and there is not the slightest fear of drought or famine.

TURKS REPORTED VICTORIOUS.

It is reported from Constantinople that Ibn Saud, the Emir of El Riad, in Central Arabia, has been seriously defeated by Hamud, Emir of Haif, a town some 400 miles farther north. Though details of the fight are lacking, it is believed that the encounter was severe, Ibn Saud, who had some 4000 followers, barely escaping with his life.

It was known that Ibn Saud was preparing to march on Haif to avenge the murder of Mutaib, the former Emir, and this defeat appears to be the result of his expedition.

If the news of Hamid's victory is confirmed, it is believed that it will greatly strengthen the Turkish political and military position in Central Arabia, the Government having always supported the family of Ibn Rachid against the Wahabi rulers of El Riad, and their ally, the Sheikh of Koweit.

Ibn Saud has led the party of independence, and his power dates from April last year, when some Turkish troops left in Eastern Arabia by Marshal Ahmed Pogi attacked and killed the ruling Emir of Haif, Saud's rival.

THE KHEDIVÉ.

The Khedive is still at Mariout and it is unlikely that his Highness will return to Alexandria before Saturday.

ALEXANDRIA'S NEW THEATRE.

The new Alhambra theatre near the Ramleh station is getting on well towards completion, and it is expected that it will be ready for opening towards the end of next month.

The proprietor, Mr. S. Conegliano, can most certainly be congratulated upon the new theatre with which he is going to supply Alexandria play-goers, and it is easy to prophesy that he will meet with the great success for which he is working.

The theatre is surrounded by a large garden. It will include two tiers of boxes, a large gallery, and a spacious floor, while the stage will be the most commodious in Egypt and has been specially constructed for "grands spectacles," such as ballets. The theatre is built entirely of stone with iron supports, girders, etc., and every care has been taken that it should conform with present day requirements. It also to be decorated in a highly artistic manner and most luxuriously fitted up.

The inauguration of the theatre is to be entrusted to Signor Carlo Lombardo's operetta and ballet company, which has met with such success in Cairo and Alexandria, and this company will include the famous Italian actress, Signorina Bel Sarel. The management also promise us a succession of first class companies.

OCCUPATION OF ALEXANDRIA.

From "The Times," Monday, May 11, 1907. The occupation of Alexandria, we understand, was hastened by a fortunate mistake. It was not intended to take possession of it until a rupture between this country and the Porte had actually taken place.

M. Italinsky, the Russian Ambassador, after leaving Constantinople, proceeded to Malta, where he saw Admiral Duckworth, and having declared to him that war was inevitable, the latter communicated the intelligence to General Fox, who immediately acted upon it. The consequence was, as is seen in the Articles of Capitulation: Alexandria was taken possession of as a conquest, at a time, when, if Admiral Duckworth's negotiation had succeeded, we should have been at peace with the Porte. It is fortunate, that this misunderstanding has hastened an event, which subsequent occurrences rendered indispensably necessary.

THE POSTAL ADMINISTRATION.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Saba Pasha's report on the Postal Administration for 1906 shows that excellent progress was made by the savings bank department in that year. The number of depositors increased by 40%, namely 59,084 on December 31, 1906 against 43,424 on December 31, 1905. The depositors included 43,877 natives and 15,207 foreigners, the majority of the latter being Italians (5,369), Greeks (3,890), and British (2,272). During the year under review L.E. 463,655 were deposited in the savings bank against L.E. 379,514, and an interest of L.E. 6,026 was paid to depositors, the balance to the credit of the depositors on December 31, 1906 thus being L.E. 90,167. During 1906 the service was extended to 21 post offices, so that there are now 142 savings banks under the Administration whose report we review.

Excellent service, too, is being done by the children's savings banks, of which there are 29, and great credit is due to the Administration for the facilities for banking small sums which they give to the native children of Cairo and Alexandria by sending an official to the principal schools on fixed days to collect whatever sums the children may have saved at home. This service was inaugurated in February 1905.

FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The receipts of the Postal Administration in 1906 were L.E. 237,097 as compared with L.E. 215,917 in 1905; while the expenses were L.E. 185,176 against L.E. 149,656 in the previous year. The receipts thus showed a profit of 22% over the expenses. It must also be noted that these figures do not include free Government transmission of correspondence, which, if reckoned as public correspondence, would add a sum of L.E. 40,000 to the receipts. In 1896 the receipts were L.E. 114,700 and in 1901 L.E. 143,200.

MUTUAL HELP ASSOCIATION.

At the conclusion of his report Saba Pasha calls attention to the "Association Postale de Prévoyance et de Secours Mutuel." Established in 1893, this association now has 2,400 members attached to the Administration. The services rendered by the association, remarks the director-general, are incalculable; independently of the other numerous advantages accruing to those employees who have joined it, L.E. 14,600 have been paid in indemnities and for the help of its members. The funds of the association amount to L.E. 20,000 and it is hoped to see a substantial increase year by year.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Sir Rudolph Slatin Pasha will arrive at Alexandria to-morrow en route for Europe.

On the departure of Major-General G. M. Bullock, C.B., on leave, on the 20th inst., Colonel G. J. Cuthbert, A.A.G., assumed command of the force in Egypt.

The following officers have been granted leave of absence: Major A. Loveband, 1st Bn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Captain E. A. Fitzgibbon, Captain S. L. Holland, Lieut. E. C. B. Merriman, Lieut. C. A. Fleury Toulon, and Lieut. G. W. Herringham, Inniskilling Dragoons, Lieut. S. J. Burton, 3rd Bn. Coldstream Guards.

Peake Bey, Assistant Postmaster-General, and Mrs. Peake are leaving Alexandria on the 30th inst. They are going to Switzerland and will stay at Vevey. Peake Bey will sever his connection with the Egyptian Government service in September.

Judge, Mrs., and Miss Tuck leave on Sunday next for Lausanne by the Bibby Line. Judge Tuck will return in August.

We are requested by Mrs. Arthur Preston to state that a special train will leave San Stefano station for Alexandria, calling at all intermediate stations on the new line, after the conclusion of her dance on the evening of Thursday, 23rd inst. (to-morrow).

Mr. W. Draper has been appointed temporary sub-inspector for cotton-worm in the Galioubieh province.

Among the visitors staying at the Beau-Rivage Hotel, Ramleh, are: Mr. E. Malett, Mr. John Smedley Norton, Mr. and Mrs. H. Jackson, Mr. L. Beale, Miss van Sommer, Miss H. Gordon, Mr. N. Papadakis, Mr. Berthold Sussmann, Mr. and Mrs. de Picciotti, Judge and Mrs. D. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Beasley, Mr. and Mrs. H. Loewenstein, Mr. James Watson, Mr. and Mrs. M. Dipmann, Mr. J. Catuneam, Mrs. and Master Holland, Mr. and Mrs. M. Giorgiadis, Mr. P. L. Ariston, Mr. L. Menache, Mr. and Mrs. C. Behrens, Mr. and Mrs. B. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stone, Miss Baring.

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TELEGRAMS.

IRISH CONVENTION.

BIRRELL'S BILL REJECTED.

DUBLIN, May 21.
3,000 delegates have arrived in order to attend to-day's Irish National Convention on which the fate of Mr. Birrell's bill depends. (Reuter)

LONDON, May 21.

The Liberal papers warn the Nationalists that the rejection of Mr. Birrell's Bill means that they will get nothing. (Reuter)

DUBLIN, May 18.

At the Irish National Convention Mr. Redmond put forward a motion to reject Mr. Birrell's bill, which was adopted unanimously. (Reuter)

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

VISIT TO PARIS.

PARIS, May 21.
A delegation representing the London University is visiting Paris, and are guests of the Municipality. M. Pichon attended a luncheon given in their honour at the Hotel de Ville. He proposed the toast of King Edward and Queen Alexandra and the "entente" in the most cordial terms. (Reuter)

GERMAN COLONIES.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

BERLIN, May 21.
M. Lindequist, Governor of Africa, has been appointed Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office. (Havas)

FRENCH CRUISER AGROUND.

PARIS, May 21.

The cruiser Chanzy has gone ashore at Baler Island. The crew are safe. The cruiser Alger has left Shanghai to go to the rescue of the Chanzy. It is hoped that she will soon be got off, if the weather remains favourable. (Havas)

SHANGHAI, May 21.

The French cruiser Chanzy is aground in the Saito Archipelago. The crew have been saved. The cruiser Alger has left Shanghai to render assistance. (Reuter)

PARIS, May 21.

The warship Bruix, which is at Nagasaki, and the D'Entrecasteaux at Yokohama, have been ordered to proceed to the assistance of the Chanzy. (Reuter)

QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

NAPLES, May 21.

Queen Alexandra has arrived. (Reuter)

U. S. WHEAT CROP.

NEW YORK, May 21.

Experts forecast that the winter wheat crop in the United States will be 166,000,000 bushels below that of last year. (Reuter)

AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

VIENNA, May 21.

The International Congress of Agriculture has been opened. M. McFie, in his speech, pronounced a panegyric on the Emperor. (H.)

THE SPANISH NAVY.

MADRID, May 21.

The Minister of Marine announces increased naval estimates in order to provide for the construction of three 15,000 ton battleships and several submarines, besides the renovation of the dockyards. (Reuter)

RUSSIAN BRUTALITY.

ODESSA, May 21.

A bomb was thrown at a group of police officials here, killing two and injuring many passers-by. After this incident gangs of men of the "Blackhundred" ran through the streets mercilessly beating people. 100 persons have been seriously injured. (Reuter)

TELEGRAMS.

SIR W. LAURIER.

LONDON, May 21.

Sir W. Laurier leaves to-day. He will visit France, Italy, and Switzerland. He states that he is perfectly satisfied with the results of the Conference. (Reuter)

SECRET ARMING IN CHINA.

TIENTSIN, May 21.

The Imperial Customs officials have seized 8,000 rifles, 300 (?) rounds of ammunition, and 5,000 bayonets, intended for revolutionary purposes and imported by a European firm. (Reuter)

THE DUMA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 21.

After a discussion on the requisitions the Duma passed a motion for the revision of the penal laws. (Havas)

PAPAL DECREE.

ROME, May 21.

The Pope has issued a decree entrusting the revision of the whole of the Vulgate to the Benedictine Order. (Reuter)

CRICKET RESULTS.

LONDON, May 21.

Hampshire beat Derbyshire by 7 wickets. (Reuter)

THE DOMESTIC SERVANT IN EGYPT.

The outward seeming calm of many an Anglo-Egyptian household is apt to be illusory. Storms arise with frequency, and the placid lake of domesticity is lashed into an angry sea. To transpire a proverb "Joy endureth for a night but sorrow cometh in the morning." This is too often the case, and who or what is the cause?

I ring my bell, the door is noiselessly opened, and Osman, the sufragi, stands before me. Osman, however, is not the author of my domestic woes. He is only a collaborator, albeit a strenuous one. At my request he summons Saleh, the cook. But lately returned from his desert home he wears the kiss of the sun upon his chocolate cheeks. Small-boned, gracefully formed, his neck well set upon his shoulders, well-shaped hands and feet and perfectly modelled ears, languorous brown eyes fringed with long curling black lashes, he is a comely servitor. His mouth, however, tells a tale. While the teeth are white and even, the lips are thin and cruel. Little, active, intelligent, and clean, we might well dwell in peace, but in his own inimitable way he is a tyrant.

I have been several kinds of master to my servants, varying my manner with the individual. I say, "master" advisedly though the title is a hollow one. In reality I am their slave. I have been kind and sympathetic, stern and unrelenting, just and sometimes unjust, forgiving and unforgiving, yet with none of them have I been permanently successful. In case the reader should think I am too hard upon the Berberi I may say that with one exception a servant has never left me on his own initiative. I have, however, arrived at the reluctant conclusion that they are usually devoid of gratitude and affection. Many of them, as servants in an English household, are better off than is the minor official in the service of the Egyptian Government, as I will proceed to expound.

A cook with a fair knowledge of his craft often receives from three to four Egyptian pounds per month, according to ability, and he will usually refuse to undertake any housework outside the domain of his kitchen. He probably lives on the premises and if he is of a saving nature the whole of his monthly wage is promptly deposited in the bank or remitted to his village. How, then, does he contrive to live from day to day? His food, apart from native bread, is generally a perquisite of office. The average cook looks to making at least piastres tariff 125 to 150 per month profit from the bazaar. He renders his daily account to his

master or mistress and is paid in cash, but his dealings in the bazaar are on a credit basis. Not infrequently, when dismissed from service, he leaves the neighbourhood with a trail of debts behind him for goods supplied. Happily this is no concern of his employer. The Berberi is usually honest up to a certain point in as much as he will seldom steal money or valuables, but in this matter of the bazaar my experience is that he has no conscience whatever and his capacity knows no bounds. Europeans living in the provincial centres are the worst victims of his wiles. When a servant leaves his employer for whatever reason, a substitute has often to be procured from Cairo. In some mysterious manner the news is conveyed that a servant is required and happening to have a relative or friend in this particular town, whom he is desirous of seeing without incurring much expenditure, the candidate volunteers for this post. Having duly presented himself to his new employer he asks to be reimbursed his travelling expenses from Cairo and Alexandria and then, after staying a week or so, he trumps up an excuse for returning. A dying parent may fill the bill or otherwise he will make himself so stupid and objectionable that an exasperated master gladly pays his return fare to Cairo for the sake of being rid of him.

A kind of freemasonry obtains among them and an employer in the provinces who is regarded by them as too exacting, may experience the greatest difficulty in procuring another servant in the neighbourhood.

The Berberien hold a practical monopoly of domestic service in this country, notwithstanding the fact that the fellahen when carefully trained are often far more reliable, though less picturesque. Personally I prefer the Sudanese, but they are most difficult to find and are apt to favour the bottle. They are less inclined to be vindictive, more faithful (less faithless I should say) and far cheerier individuals than the Berberien.

To those who can afford it I would recommend that they pay their servants high wages, ignoring their peccadilloes at the bazaar and giving them very light work. By these means comfort may be obtained. This régime, however, savours of peace at any price and his abhorrent to the careful housekeeper.

Much might be done by a well-conducted employment bureau where servants' characters would be carefully registered, assistance being rendered by employers exercising discrimination when writing a Shehadeh.

An alternative to the servants' registry office would be the introduction of Chinese into Egypt. I have had experience of Indians and Japanese as servants, but unhesitatingly award the palm to the Chinaman. It is true he exacts his "squeeze" on market transactions, but whilst the Berberi mulets his employer in pinches the Chinaman would probably be content with millimes. I have found him intelligent, painstaking, and reliable and far cleverer and more resourceful than the Berberi.

Some years ago, at Wei-hai-wei, the friend with whom I lived gave his servant six months leave of absence in order that he might visit his parents in the interior. When parting with him he advanced him \$50 (about £5). On asking my friend what redress he would have in case the servant was dishonest, he answered me that unless the man died or was seriously ill he could with confidence expect him to return on the precise date arranged upon.

A few weeks ago I read in the home papers of the arrival of 30 Chinese laundrymen at Liverpool and a little later that a further batch of 25 had arrived at London. The Chinese are perhaps the finest laundrymen and market gardeners in the world and readily adapt themselves to circumstances.

In conclusion I quote a paragraph which appeared below an illustration in a recent copy of the "Illustrated London News." "The excellence of John Chinaman's cookery is undeniable and although he may, in Far Western slang, 'steal his master blind' (I do not altogether agree as to his thieving propensities) he is forgiven much for his skill in cookery."

G. L.

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NOTICE.

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ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, May 14th.

Lieutenant G.S. Symes, D.S.O., Hampshire Regiment, a well-known Bimbashi of the 16th Egyptian Battalion, has been promoted captain in his own regiment. Captain Symes received his commission in the Hampshire in August, 1900, and had his first turn of active service with them trekking through the Transvaal in the last twelve months fighting (Queen's medal with two clasps) and he earned the D.S.O. in the Aden Hinterland during the work of the Boundary Commission, 1903-04. In the action of the 7th November, 1903, when the Kotaibis rushed on a small force of the escort Captain Symes displayed great coolness and gallantry during the momentary confusion, and carried out of action Private Treadwell, who was wounded, over thirty yards under a heavy fire. On promotion he remains with the Khedive's Army.

In the coming October, Brevet Colonel W. S. Kays, King's Royal Rifle Corps, will vacate the command of the 2nd Battalion, at Jubbulpore. The step should go to Major Sir F. B. M. Henniker, Bart, second in command of the 4th Battalion.

Sanction has been given for Captain G. C. Grazebrook, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to remain with the Depot Companies, Omagh, until the return home of the 2nd Battalion, now at Cairo, from foreign service.

Second Lieutenant G. S. Armstrong, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who was recently serving with the 2nd Battalion, at Fermo, has been removed from the army for absence without leave. He had been appointed to the regiment in 1903.

On the reduction of the establishment of the Manchester Regiment, Second Lieutenant E. Morris—a subaltern of three and a half years' service—has been transferred to the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, and will join the 1st Battalion.

Some details will be shortly despatched to Egypt, to fill vacancies. The regular relief season between India, Egypt and the Colonies generally, will begin about the end of August.

Mr. Frederick Ferguson, bandmaster of the 1st King's Dragoon Guards, Hounslow, has been specially chosen for the important appointment of Musical Director of the bands of the Khedive's army, which also carries with it the post of honorary bandmaster to the Khedive, and control of the royal band at the Palace. Mr. Ferguson attained the position of bandmaster in July, 1902, after close on nine years' service in the ranks. His good fortune has been the source of congratulation in the regiment.

Captain G.H. Earle, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, adjutant of the King's Colonials Imperial Yeomanry, has passed the examination for promotion to the rank of major.

It is rather curious to find an old salt of the type of Sir Cyprian Bridge amongst the Little Englanders. At least he is their apologist for the menacing reductions of both the army and navy. It must be admitted that the average man cannot be brought to see how our naval and military forces can be made more effective by cutting them down, yet that is exactly the work that Sir Cyprian set himself out to justify the other night. It will, however, take more convincing logic than his to prove that the reduction of the army by 10,000 men, and of the navy by putting a third of its ships out of commission make our first and second line of defence more formidable.

The gunboat Hussar, Lieutenant Hamilton, has just been re-commissioned at Chatham for further service with the Mediterranean Fleet. The Hussar is to be specially fitted out at Malta for the personal use of the Commander in Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet.

The Army Council has just promulgated some draft regulations with the view of making the best use of the increased grant by the Treasury for the encouragement of the study of foreign languages a department in which our officers could be very much better up than they are. Under the new scheme, already referred to in these notes, the sum of £2,500, not too generous an amount, will be dispensed annually by, or rather at the discretion of, the Chief of the General Staff, and provision will also be made for the seconding of a fixed number of officers to study the Russian, Chinese, and Japanese languages in their respective countries. In the future, the names of qualified interpreters will find a place in the Quarterly Army List, an omission heretofore that we have often wondered at and once a year examination, for interpreters will be held at Gibraltar for Spanish, Cairo for Arabic, etc.

PASSENGER LIST.

DEPARTURES

Per Moss liner Menes sailed on Tuesday for Liverpool via Malta.
Mr. Hicks, Miss Ivens, Mrs. J. Watson, Miss Downey, Mr. Dempton, Mr. W. E. Peel, Mr. F. J. Clarinbull, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Andrews, Mrs. Clarkson and infant, Major and Mrs. Loveland, nurse and child, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Percival, Miss Dodd, Mr. A. Newton, Mr. A. Callus, Mr. and Mrs. C. Trapani, Mr. and Mrs. Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cassuto, Mr. A. Calascon, Mr. and Mrs. D. Cremisi, Mr. and Mrs. C. Costa, Mr. A. Debono, Mr. R. Ghirlando, Mrs. J. Caruana, Mr. P. Disarvo Mr. A. Teuma and 14 deck passengers.

EGYPTIAN COMPANIES.

CAISSE HYPOTHECAIRE D'EGYPTE.

Nous avons sous les yeux le dernier rapport de cet Etablissement approuvé par l'Assemblée Générale du 16 avril dernier. Nous voyons dans le bilan qui y est annexé que ses prêts s'élevaient à la clôture de l'exercice à Frs 21,440,821 contre 18,021,935 au 31 décembre 1905; soit une augmentation de 19 0/0. La Caisse hypothécaire d'Egypte se charge aussi de placements hypothécaires pour compte de tiers, ces derniers se sont élevés à 8,627,651 frs., portant le total des prêts à 30,068,472. Etant donné la minutie bien connue avec laquelle sont examinées les demandes d'emprunt, tant par le Contentieux que par le service des estimations de cette Société, cette augmentation de 19 0/0 est une preuve de grande activité.

Sur les 70,000 obligations créées 58 mille 386 étaient émises au 31 décembre 1906 accusant un capital nominal de Frs. 29,193,000. En tenant compte, en dehors des prêts, des différents engagements, tels que les sommes non encore encaissées par les emprunteurs, les créanciers divers, etc., les disponibilités s'élevaient au même moment à 6,615,258 Frs. Depuis lors ces disponibilités ont été placées presque en totalité.

Le compte des réserves mérite tout particulièrement d'attirer notre attention. Le Conseil a établi un compte spécial d'amortissement s'élevant à Frs. 715,000 qui représente les 21,8 0/0 de la prime de remboursement des obligations placées.

Ce compte spécial d'amortissement, qui est un régulateur pour le service des obligations, dont on ne saurait trop apprécier l'utilité, forme avec la réserve légale une somme de Frs. 722,605, somme considérable par rapport à l'existence de la Société qui ne compte que 3 exercices derrière elle. L'ensemble des réserves représente le 29 0/0 du capital versé.

Les recettes de toutes sortes se sont élevées à Frs. 1,762,775 contre Frs. 1,229,419 pour l'exercice 1905, et les bénéfices nets à 344,943 Frs. contre 239,576. Ce bénéfice représente les 13,75 0/0 du capital versé.

Fidèle aux principes de prudence qui l'ont toujours guidé, le Conseil n'a distribué sur cette somme que Frs. 245,000. Le reste a servi à amortir le compte courtage sur prêt (soit 37,812 Frs.); à augmenter le compte spécial d'amortissement de 35,000 Frs. et à porter à la réserve légale Frs. 13,606. Un solde de Frs. 13,496 a été reporté à nouveau.

Grâce à ces sages prélèvements le compte spécial d'amortissement a été porté à Frs. 750,000 et l'ensemble des réserves à Frs. 771,211 représentant les 30,45 % du capital versé. Ces réserves offrent une sécurité très grande pour les actionnaires, et qui vient s'ajouter, à toutes les garanties d'ordre réel dont nous avons parlé.

Le dividende distribué par action est de Frs. 9 75, soit près de 9 %, même avec les cours actuels il représente plus de 5 %. Ce dividende joint aux réserves très fortes que la Société a su se constituer malgré la fondation récente et qui prouve qu'à l'avenir elle se tiendra à la même gestion prudente, fait de ce titre un placement sérieux de tout premier ordre.

SPORT AND PLAY.

CRICKET.

A.C.C. v. R. DUBLIN FUS.

Played on Saturday last, resulting in a win for the club by 144 runs. The Club winning toss took first innings, the first four wickets falling for 45 runs. When Mustard joined Mainprice runs came freely, and the pair were not separated until the score board showed 152. Dawson and Hayes followed, quickly running the score to 270, when, the former being well caught in the long field by Crozier, the innings was declared closed. The Dublins, with the exception of Preston and McNeill, were unable to do much against the bowling of Prosser and Hay and were all out for 126. McNeill carrying his bat for a well hit 33.

INNINGS OF A. C. C.

K. P. Birley, b. McNeill	20
V. R. Mustard, b. Rice	14
A. N. Prosser, b. Rice	0
R. E. Mainprice, b. McNeill	65
K. L. Macaulay, b. Rice	4
A. Mustard, c. Buckley, b. Knox	83
S. J. Dawson, c. Crozier, b. Rice	53
W. I. Hay, not out	22
R. B. McLean	1
W. E. Peel	1
L. des Clayes	1
Extras, byes, 9	9
Total	270

INNINGS OF R. DUBLIN FUS.

D. E. Wilson, b. Prosser	3
Pte. Buckley, run out	0
A. J. Preston, b. Hay	25
A. W. Molony, b. Hay	1
E. V. Knox, b. Hay	5
Pte. Rice, l.b.w. Prosser	0
Capt. Jeffreys, b. V. R. Mustard	24
A. M. Johnson, run out	0
H. C. Crozier, st. Dawson, b. Hay	14
Pte. McNeill, not out	33
Pte. Burde, b. A. Mustard	14
Extras, byes, 5, no balls, 2	7
Total	126

CATARRH OF STOMACH RELIEVED BY PE-RU-NA.

Mde. Joseph Beaudoin, 69 Rue St. Ollivier, Quebec, P. Q., Can., writes: "Peruna is wonderful for indigestion. I eat whatever I want and no longer feel any oppression."

"Having had dyspepsia for a long time and having tried various other remedies, I decided to try Peruna and with the fourth bottle of it I was perfectly cured."

"For this reason I recommend it to all those who are suffering with that terrible malady, dyspepsia."

"I hope that all who are afflicted in this way will take Peruna as I did."

The experience of Mde. Beaudoin ought to be sufficient proof to any one of the value of Peruna in cases of catarrhal dyspepsia. If you suffer from stomach catarrh in any of its various forms, give Peruna a fair trial, avoiding in the meantime all such indiscretions in diet as would tend to retard a cure, and you will soon be rewarded by a normal appetite and healthy digestion.

For special directions everyone would read "The Ills of Life" a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

E. DEL MAR.

Calendar of Coming Events

ALEXANDRIA.

- May.
- Wed 22 Windsor Hotel, Open-Air Concert by the Ludovic-Rivier orchestra 6 p.m. to midnight.
Alexandria Cricket Ground, A.C.C. v. Military Team. 2.
San Stefano Casino, Grand Symphony Concert. Every afternoon at 5 p.m.
Tour Eiffel, Variety Entertainment, 9.30.
El Dorado, Music-Hall, Varieties, 9.30.
Uroanora Cinematographic entertainments, 6 and 9.30 p.m.
Cinemaphon Aziz and Dorés, old Ramleh Station, 6.30 & 9.30.
Pathé Cinematographic entertainment, 6.30 and 9.30 p.m.
Khedivial Club Racing Lotteries, 9 p.m.
- Thur. 23 Alexandria Sporting Club, Third Summer Meeting, First Race, 3.30.
Cricket, E.T.C. v. Dawson's XI, 2 p.m.
- Fri. 24 Khedivial Club Racing Lotteries, 9 p.m.
Société "Maison de Maternité", Menasse Avenue. Subscribers' Meeting, 4.30.
Rue d'Allemagne Parks Alexandria Police Band, 4 to 6.
- Sat. 25 Alexandria Sporting Club, Third Summer Meeting, Second Day, First Race, 3.30.
Mustapha Range, B. R. C. Match and Practice 2.30.
Cricket E.T.C. v. A.C.C. 2 p.m.
Free Popular University, Conference, 9.30 p.m.
- Sun. 26 San Stefano Casino, Orchestral Concerts, 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.
Free Popular University, 33 Rue Rosette General Meeting, 11 a.m.
Nouzha Gardens, Alexandria Police Band, 4 to 6.
Tour Eiffel, Matinée, 4.15.
El Dorado, Matinée, 4.30.
Cinemaphon Aziz & Dorés, Performances, 4.50, 6.45.
- Wed. 29 Mustapha Range British Rifle Club practice, 2.30 p.m.

CAIRO.

- Wed. 22 Esbekieh Gardens Theatre, 9.30.
Theatre des Nouveautés, Revue, 9.30.
- Thur. 23 Cairo Scientific Society, Paper by Mr. P. S. Barlow, 4.30.
- Fri. 24 Esbekieh Gardens, Military Band 9 to 11.
- Sun. 26 Zoological Gardens, "Ghizeh Boys" Band, Afternoon.
- Tues. 28 Esbekieh Gardens, Military Band, 9 to 11.

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Sole Agents for England: Messrs. BENSON & HEDGES, 15 Old Bond St., London, W.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

CLOSING REPORTS.

LIVERPOOL, May 21, 12.45 p.m.

Sales of the day	... bales	6 000
Of which Egyptian	...	100
American new maine, Spot per cental	4/8 1/2	
American futures (June-July)	6.40	
(October-November)	6.06	
American middling	7.01	
Egyptian fully good fair, delivery (June)	9 61/64	
(July)	9 61/64	
(August)	9 59/64	
(November)	9 49/64	
Egyptian Brown fair (per lb. d.)	9 7/16	
good fair	9 15/16	
good	10 14/16	
fully good fair	10 5/16	
Egyptian said beans (new per 480 lb.)	—	
Arrivals from Egypt S.S. Egyptian 3255 and S.S. Ramesses 5320 bales of cotton	...	

New York May 21.

Spot Cotton	... 12.05
American Futures (June)	10.73
(July)	10.77
(October)	11.11
(November)	11.03
Cable transfers	... dol. 4.87 1/4
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	... bales 12,000

NEW ORLEANS, May 21.

Cotton Spot	... 12
Futures July	11.76
August	11.46
LIVERPOOL, May 21.	
American futures (June-July)	6.44
(October-November)	6.14

Bar Silver (per oz d.)	... 30 8/16
Private discount (3 month bills)	... 3 1/2 o/o
Consols (June)	... 95
Egyptian Unified	... 100
Turkish Unified	... 93 1/4
Rio Tinto	... 91 1/4
New Daira	... 15
Agricultural Bank	... 8 1/4
National Bank of Egypt	... 21 1/4
Rand Mines New	... 6
Chartered of S. Africa	... 1 10/32
Nile Valley Gold Mine	... New 2/32
New Egyptians	... 28/32
The Western Oasis Corporation 20/32 premium	... 9 1/4
Delta Light (Bearer Shares)	... 97 1/4
Egyptian Railway	... 102
Domain	... 101
Ottoman Defence	... 101
Italian Rents 4 o/o	... 101 1/4
Greek Monopoly	... 49 1/4
Greek Rent 4 o/o	... 39 1/4
Ottoman Bank	... 18 1/4
Compt. Fin. & Comm. d'Egypte	... 4 1/4
Egyptian opt. seed to Hull (May)	8 12/16 sellers
German Beet Sugar (May)	... 9/11 1/4
\$140,000 were withdrawn from the Bank to-day	...

ALEXANDRIA WATER COMPANY LTD.

AVIS

Avis est donné par la présente que la Vingtième Assemblée Générale Ordinaire de la Compagnie aura lieu aux Bureaux de la Compagnie à Alexandrie le Mardi 11 Juin 1907, à 4 heures de l'après-midi, pour procéder aux affaires ordinaires de la Compagnie, conformément à l'acte du Parlement y relatif.

Pour assister ou se faire représenter à cette Assemblée, MM. les propriétaires d'actions au porteur sont informés que, conformément aux Statuts, leurs titres doivent être déposés à l'Anglo-Egyptian Bank Ltd., à Alexandrie, au moins trois jours francs, avant l'Assemblée, ou chez Messrs. Barclay and Company Ltd., 1, Pall Mall East, London, S.W., à Londres, 14 jours francs, avant l'Assemblée.

Les registres de transfert de la Compagnie seront fermés pendant les 14 jours précédant l'Assemblée.

Par ordre du Conseil d'Administration,
H.R.C. BLAIDEN, Directeur.

30287-4-4

ALEXANDRIA WATER COMPANY LTD.

Avis est donné par la présente qu'une Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire de la Compagnie aura lieu au Bureau de la Compagnie à Alexandrie le 11 Juin 1907 à 4 heures et demie de l'après-midi, pour approuver les résolutions suivantes :

1. L'augmentation du capital de la Compagnie par la création de 20,000 nouvelles actions de £5 nominale chacune, exclusivement offertes aux actionnaires.

2. De donner pouvoirs au Conseil d'Administration d'émettre ces actions, en totalité ou en partie, au moment et au prix qu'il jugera opportun dans l'intérêt de la Compagnie.

Cette Assemblée aura lieu à la suite de l'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire.

Pour assister ou se faire représenter à cette Assemblée, MM. les propriétaires d'actions au porteur sont informés que, conformément aux Statuts, leurs titres doivent être déposés à l'Anglo-Egyptian Bank Ltd., à Alexandrie, au moins trois jours francs, avant l'Assemblée, ou chez Messrs. Barclay & Company Ltd., 1, Pall Mall East, London, S.W., à Londres, 14 jours francs, avant l'Assemblée.

Par ordre du Conseil d'Administration,
H. R. C. BLAIDEN, Directeur.

30288-4-2

Société Internationale des Employés D'ALEXANDRIE.

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Un Français 40 ans cherche une place d'aide Ingénieur.

Une principale Maison de Nouveautés d'Alexandrie demande de bons vendeurs.

Jeune homme français parlant grec et turc - désire emploi dans maison de Commerce, Banque ou Assurances.

Serait disposé à partir pour l'Intérieur ou le Soudan, pas exigeant.

Adresse L. D. N° 32430 poste restante ou à la Société.

Un jeune employé de confections pour hommes, cherche à se placer.

Un employé de bureau connaissant le grec, le français, l'italien et le turc, désire se placer ; prétentions modestes.

Jeune homme âgé de 21 ans connaissant la confection pour homme (vendeur) demande une place à raison de 75 frs. par mois.

Jeune homme connaissant le Français, l'italien et l'arabe demande emploi de caissier. Prétentions modestes, bonnes références.

On demande pour Soukani un employé sachant parler et écrire l'Anglais et parler l'Arabe. Appointements mensuels 10 Lstg. voyage payé.

Jeune homme, sujet français, parlant l'arabe et l'italien demande place près d'un ingénieur entrepreneur comme surveillant de travaux.

Un jeune homme, connaissant la langue française et la comptabilité en partie double, désire s'employer dans une maison de commerce.

Maison de confection à Tanta demande un vendeur connaissant l'Anglais, l'Arabe, le grec, ainsi que l'italien ou le français.

N.B.—Pour tous renseignements s'adresser au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Sidi el Metwalli N° 30 et Rue Hammam el Zahab N° 1 au 1er Etage.

Le Secrétariat est ouvert tous les jours, excepté les dimanches et jours de fête, de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir.

Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

Les personnes qui adressent des demandes à la Société, sont priées de joindre un timbre pour la réponse.

9-4 907

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CEREAL MARKET.

ROD EL PARAG.—(Yesterday's Prices.)

Wheat Tugari Baladi. Ard. P.T.	137 to 138
" Middling. " "	143 " 145
" Mawani. " "	155 " 157
" Shami. " "	" " "
Beans Tugari. " "	129 " 130
" Zawati. " "	135 " 137
" Nabati. " "	138 " 140
" Old. " "	" " "
Lentils Tugari. " "	120 " 121
" Nekadi. " "	125 " 126
" Zawati. " "	134 " 136
Barley Tugari. " "	79 " 80
" Zawati. " "	82 " 84
" Shami. " "	" " "
" Mariuti. " "	" " "
Dura Shami. " "	88 " 85
" Rafia. " "	" " "
Helba. " "	114 " 116
" Zawati. " "	122 " 124

CEREALS IN BOAT AT SAHEL

Wheat	Ard. 1 500
Beans	4,000
Lentils	200
Barley Baladi	500
Dura Shami	200
Dura Rafia	"
Helba	300

Eastern Telegraph Co. Ltd.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria or Tuesday 21st May, 1907.

OUTWARDS.
Between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.
(Cairo time)

FROM	MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT	THE COMPANY'S OFFICES	POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICES
		H. M.	H. M.
London	22	44	
Liverpool	24		
Manchester	25		
Glasgow			
Other Provincial Offices	1	2	

EGYPT

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